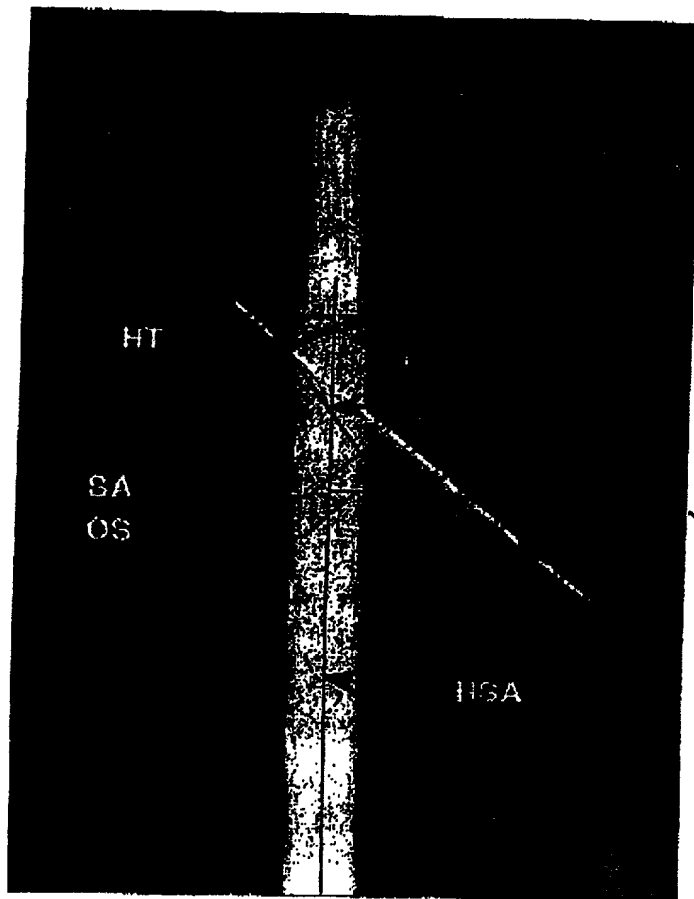


I. Proximal humeral anatomy is variable (Fig. 1a)

- A. Radius of curvature (RC) 20mm-30mm
- B. Head height (HH) = $\frac{3}{4}$ (RC)
- C. Head shaft angle (HSA) 30°-55°
- D. Retroversion spans an arc of 50°
- E. Offset (OS) in both A/P and M/L dimensions
- F. Consistent with respect to:
 - 1. Surface Arc (SA) 150°-160°
 - 2. Head to tuberosity height (HT) < 1cm



(Fig. 1a)

ARE QUANTIS / TUBEROSITY (Prior ART)

II. Prosthetic geometry differs from normal anatomy (Fig. 16)

- A. Head sits on a stem
- B. Head- stem junction
- C. Stem head angle (SHA) usually fixed
- D. Prosthetic head margins
- E. Metaphyseal shape/fins
- F. Stem shape/length

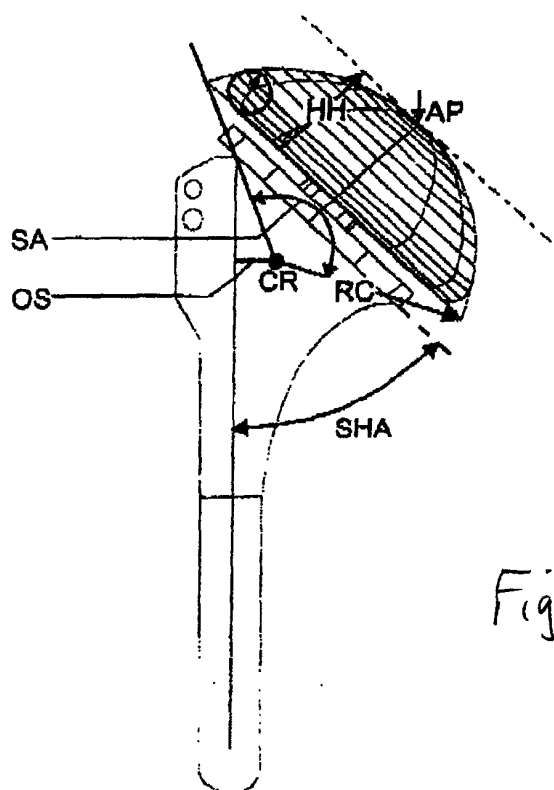
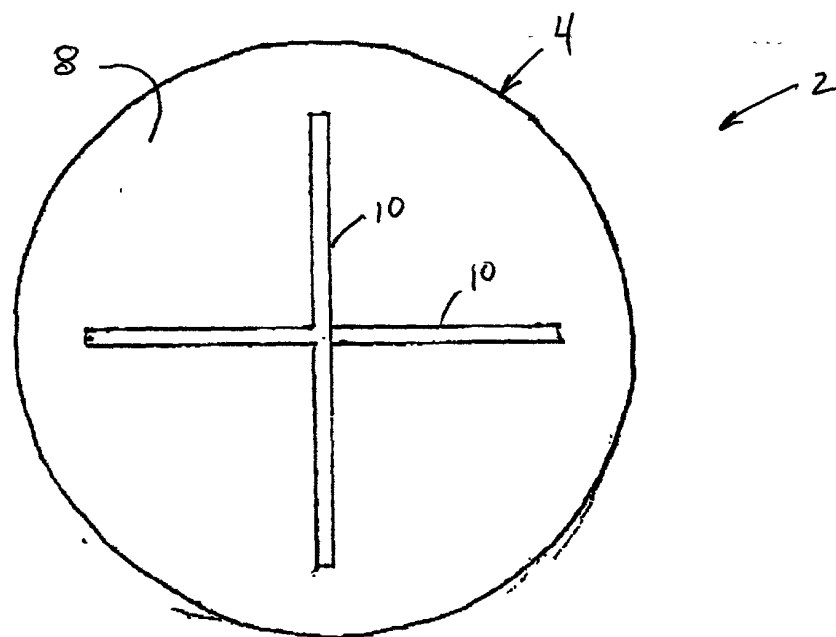
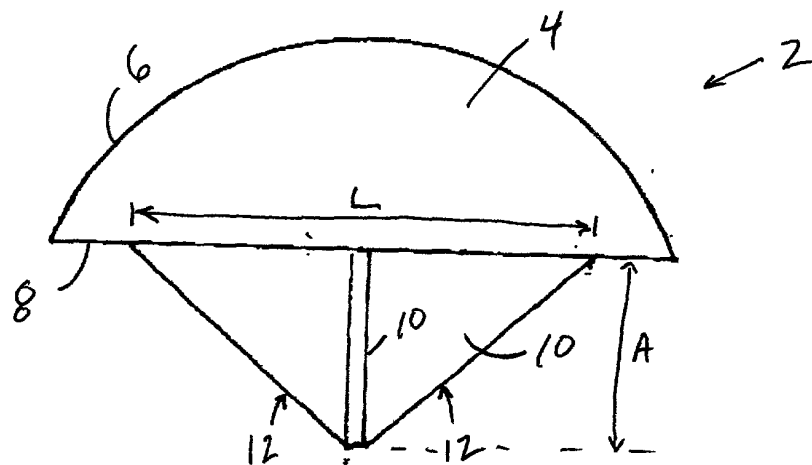


Fig. 16

(Prior Art)

(Fig. 16): CR – center of rotation, AP – center of articular surface (articulation point).

ARTICULARIS / TO VERMILION



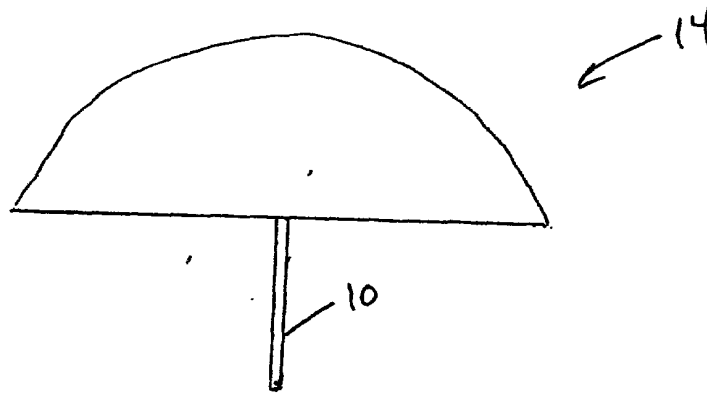


Fig. 3a

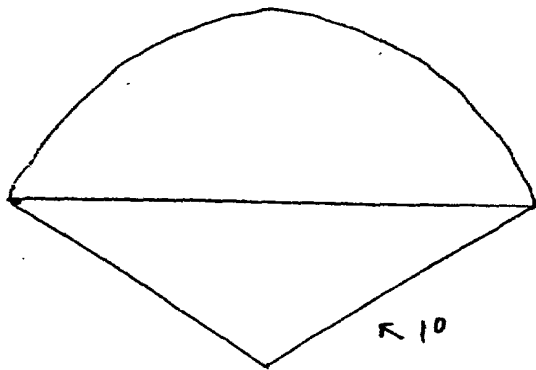


Fig. 3b

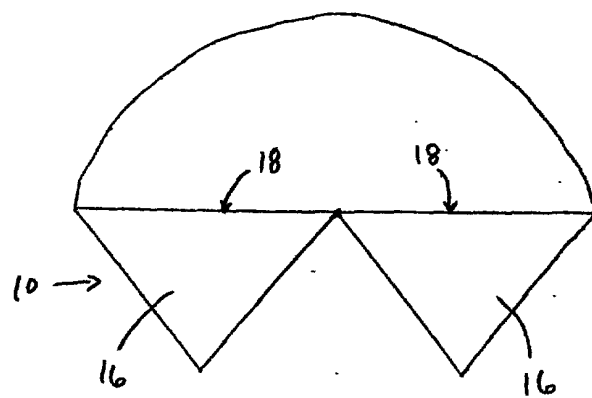


Fig. 3c

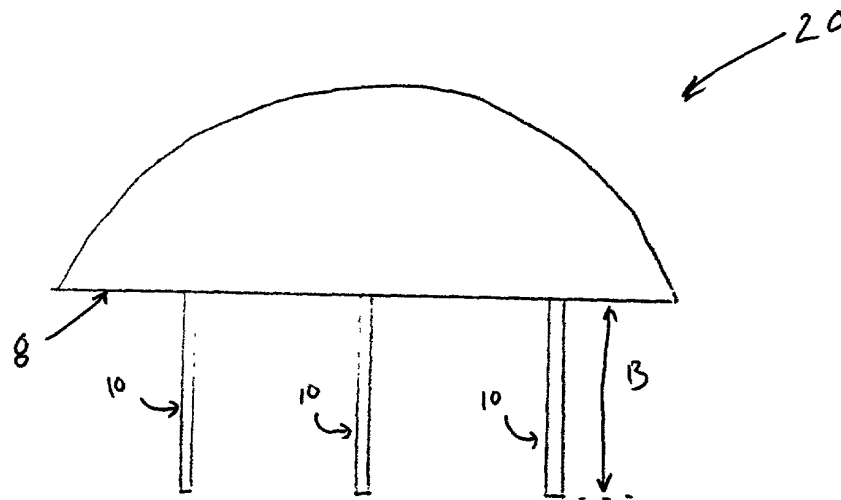


Fig. 4a

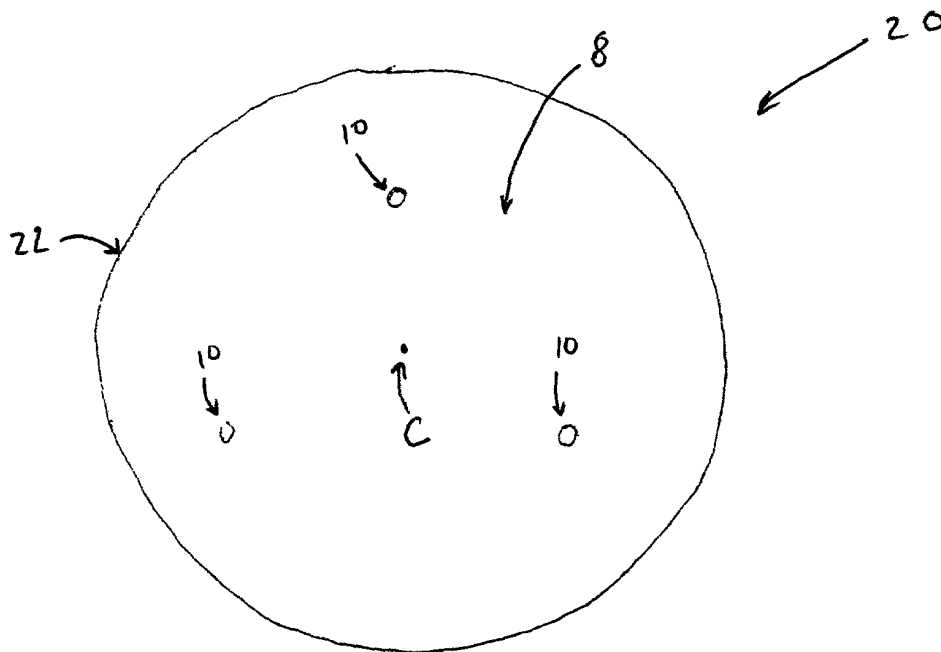


Fig. 4b

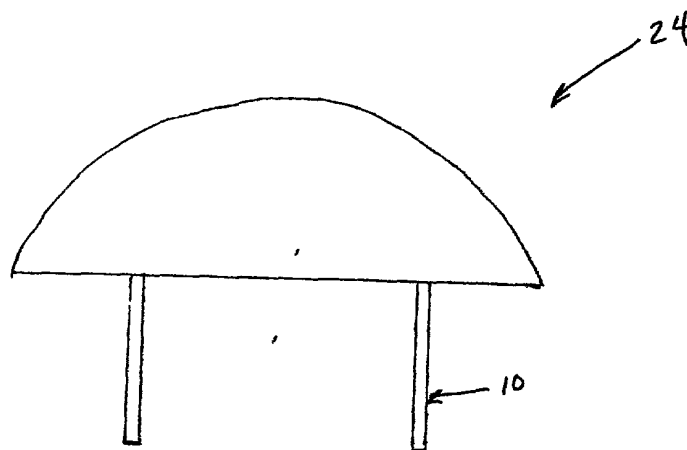


Fig. 5a

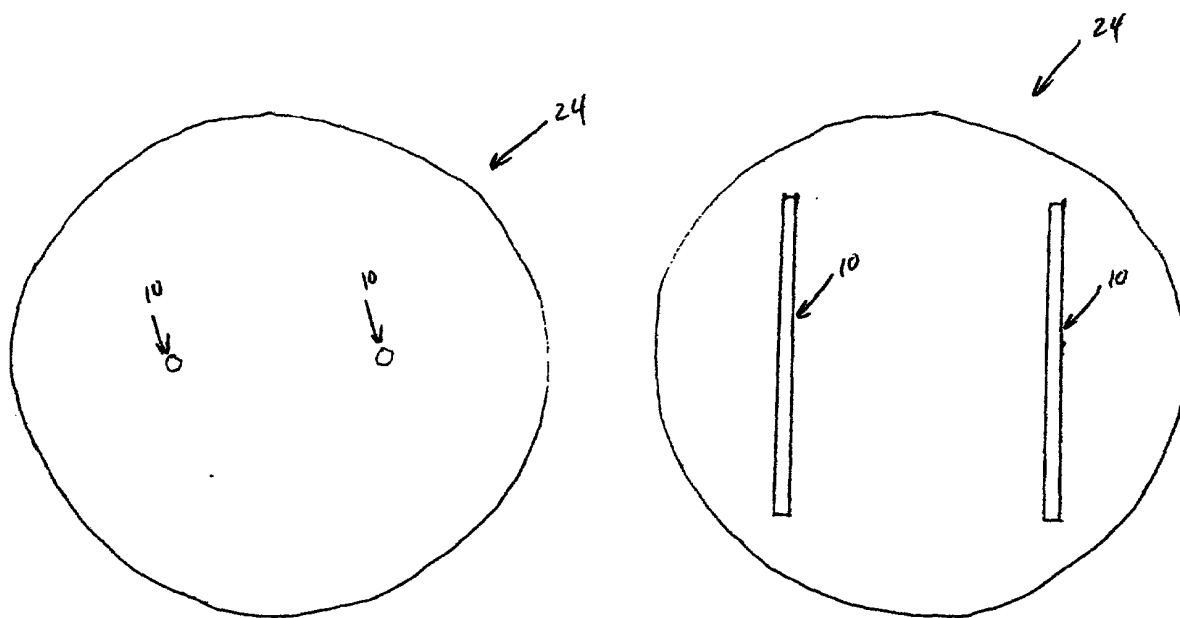


Fig. 5b

Fig. 5c

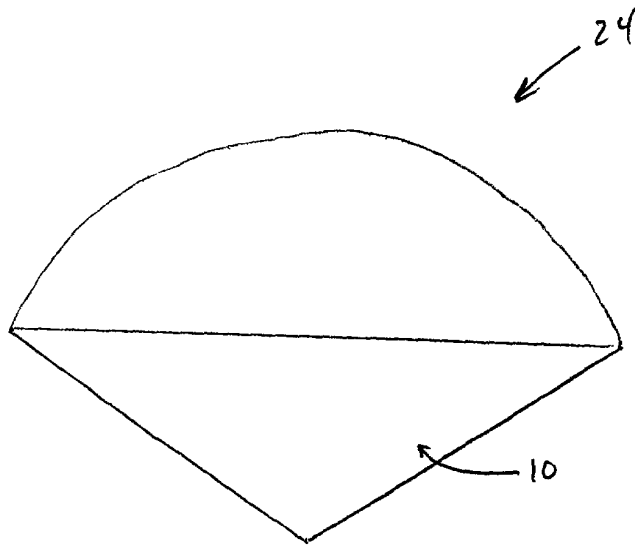


Fig. ~~5d~~ 5d

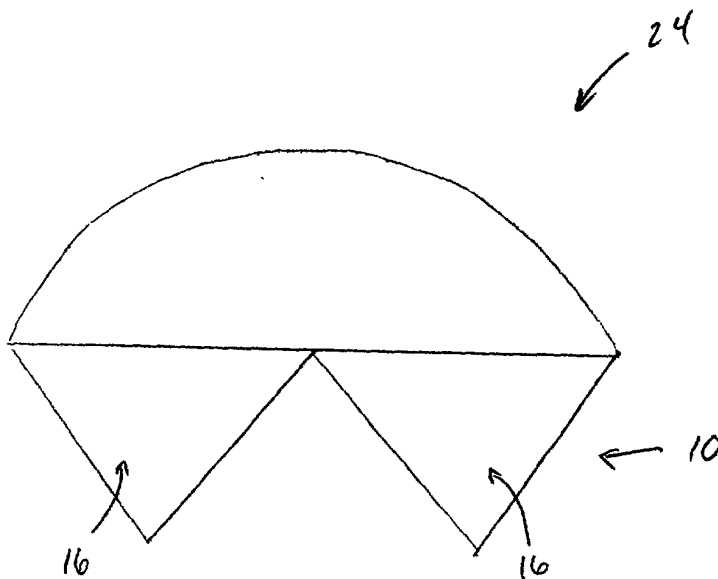


Fig. ~~5e~~ 5e

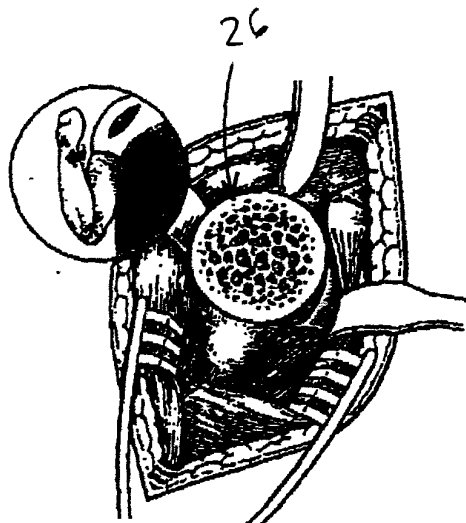


Fig. 5a

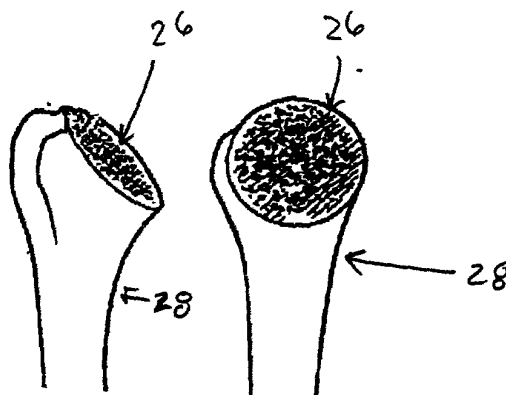


Fig. 5b

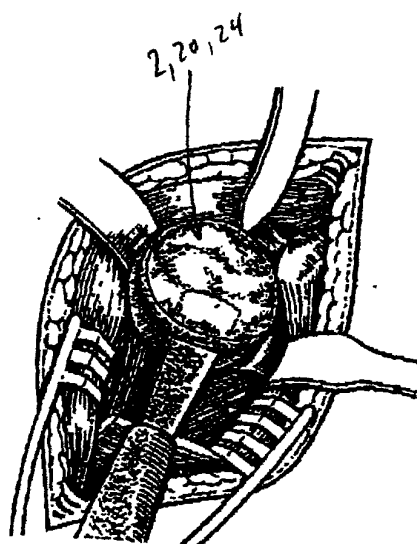


Fig. 5c

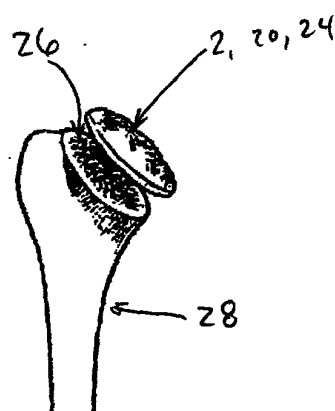
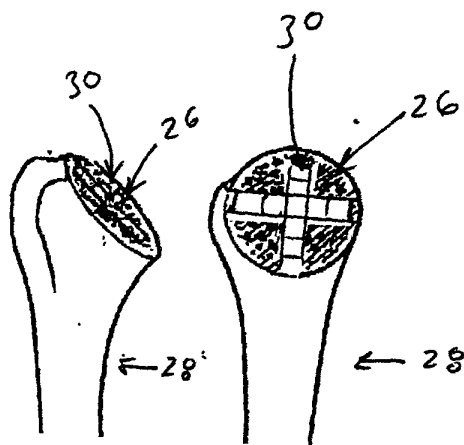
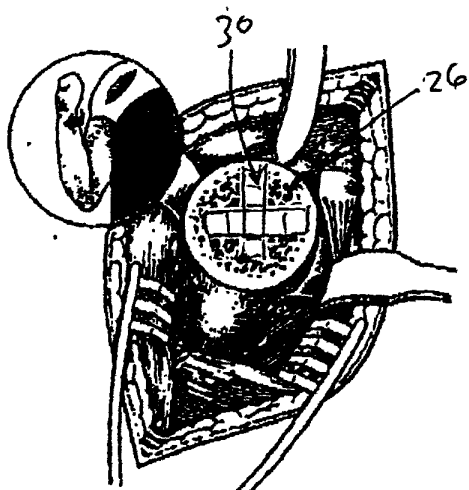


Fig. 5d



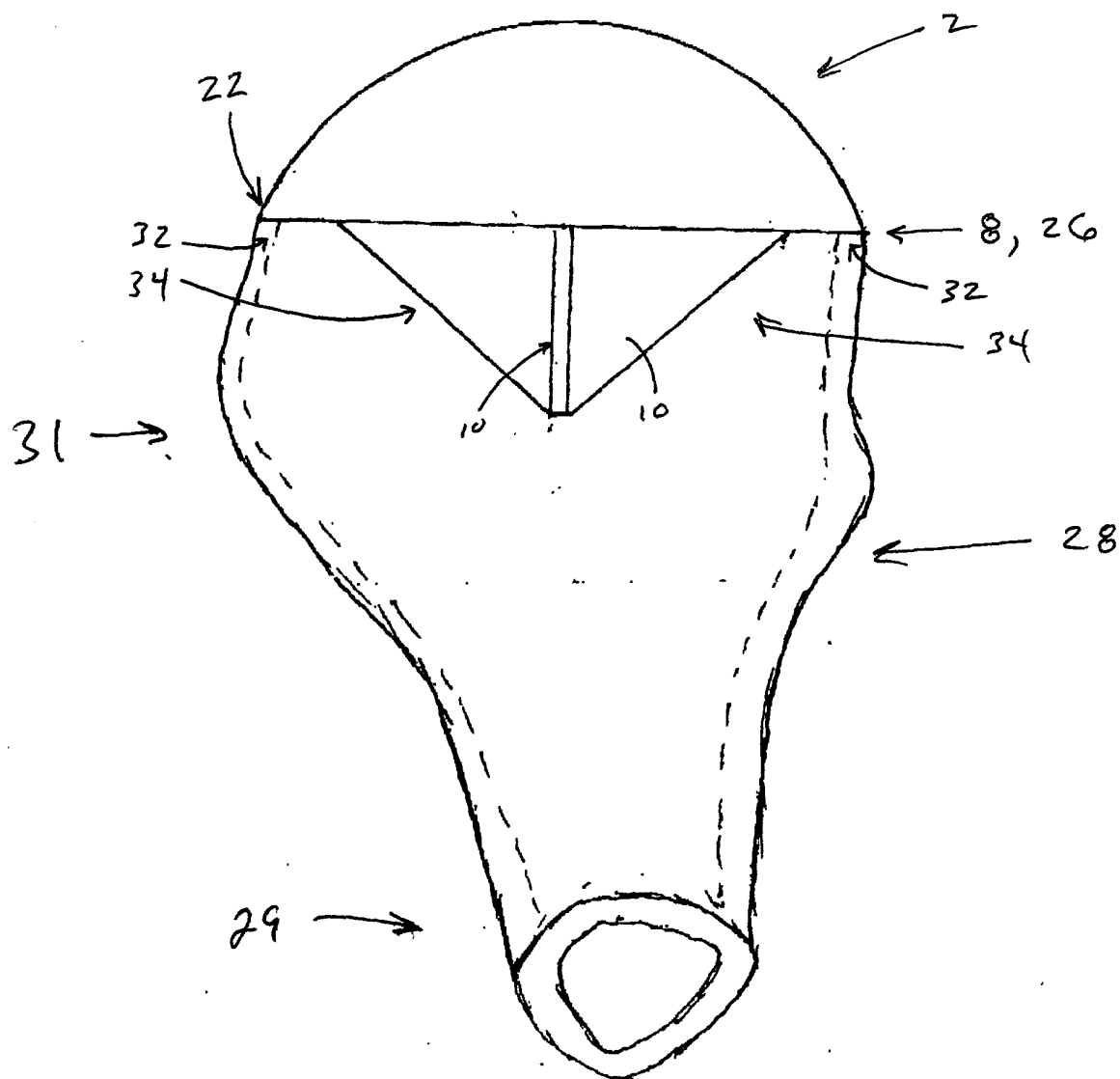


Fig. 8a

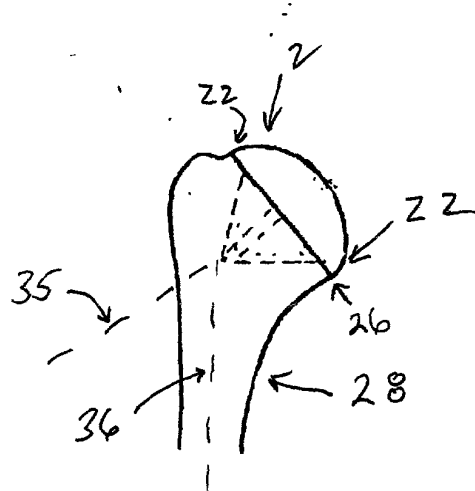


Fig. 8b



Fig. 8c

New supra-lateral approach
~~Surgical Exposures in Orthopaedics: The Anatomic Approach~~

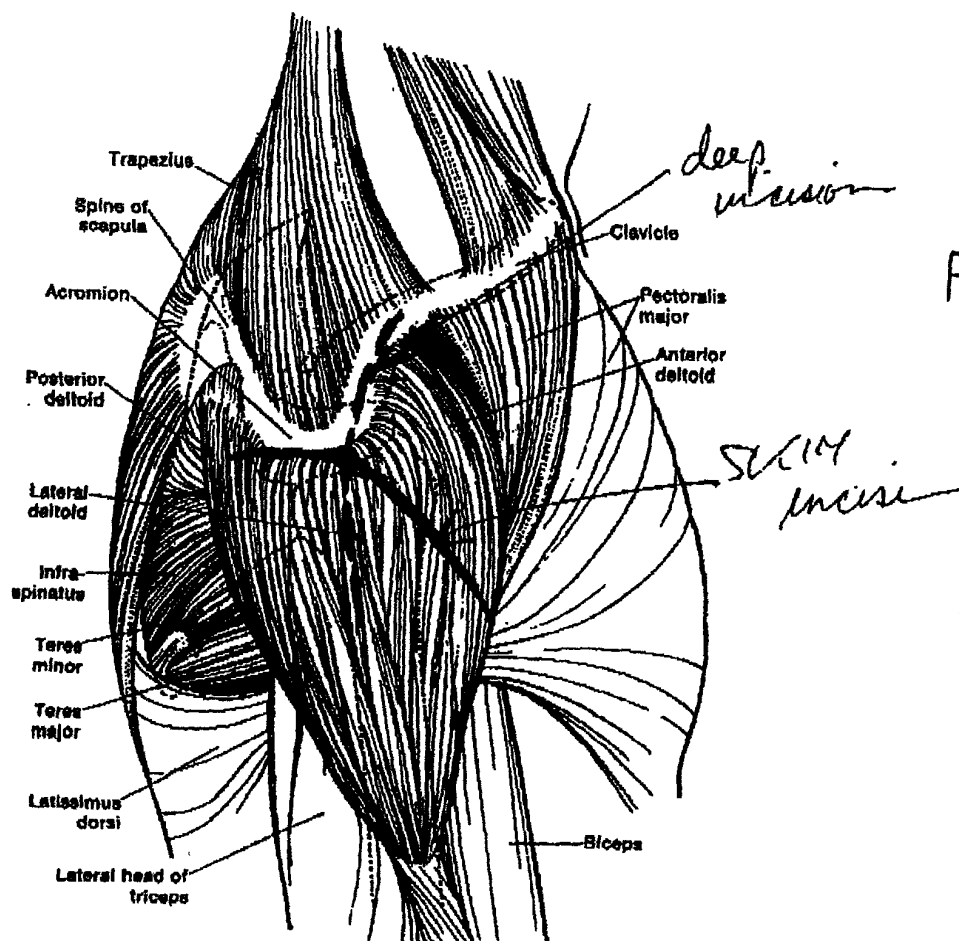
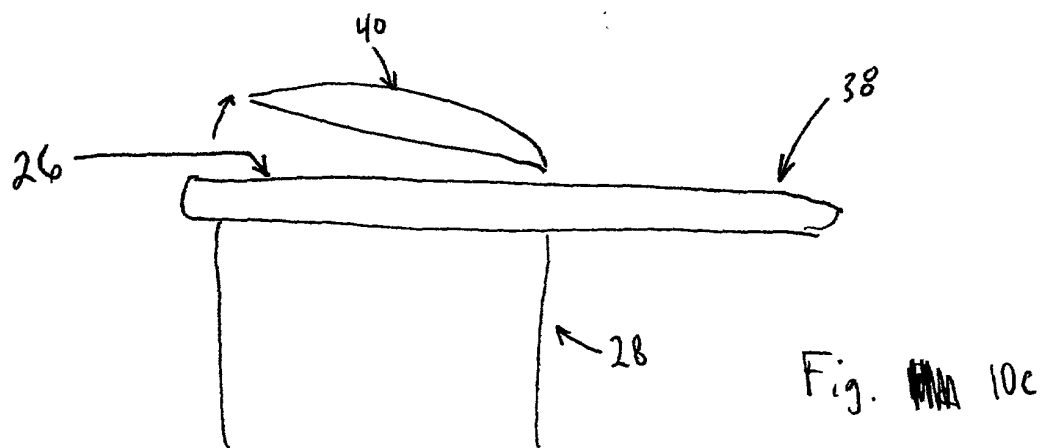
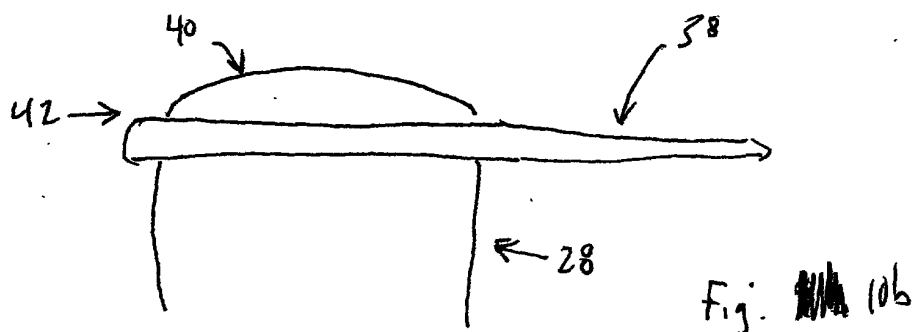
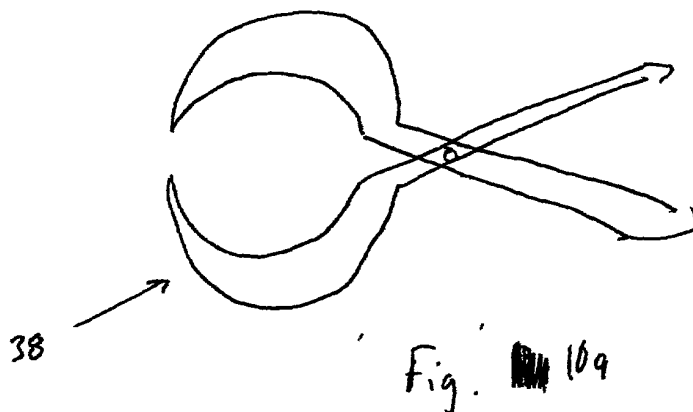


Fig. 9



GLENOID VERSION GUIDE

avoids this:

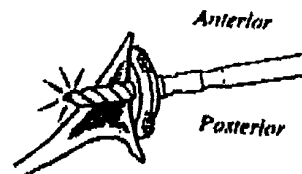


Fig. ~~11a~~ 11b

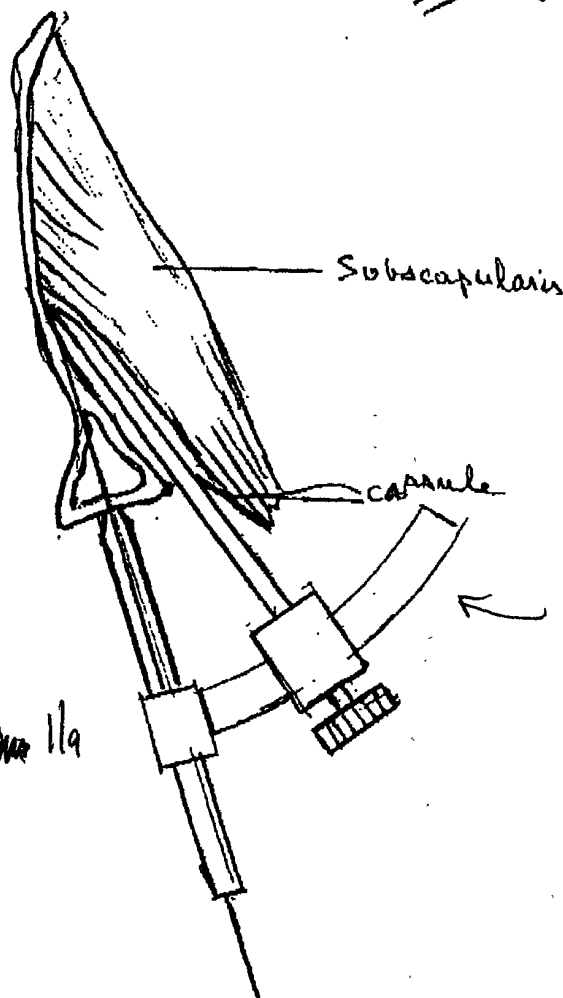


Fig. ~~11a~~ 11a